



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

the skeletal bones are those of *Aræoscelis*, as he himself suspected. It is unnecessary to add that his conclusions, based upon erroneous premises, are wholly incorrect. *Aræoscelis* is as widely separated from *Bolosaurus* as is any other known American Permian reptile, at least so far as can be judged from the skull as Dr. Broom has restored it.

S. W. WILLISTON

UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO,
November 8, 1913

THE CONVENTION OF GEOLOGISTS AND MINING ENGINEERS

In connection with the National Conservation Exposition conducted in Knoxville, Tennessee, during September and October, there was held a meeting of geologists and mining engineers for the purpose of discussing problems connected with the conservation of the natural resources of our country and especially of the south. Delegates were present from most of the southern states and many from the north and west.

The papers and discussions were of a high order and it is hoped that arrangements can be made to have these in print at an early date. Following are the titles of papers read:

"Economic Non-metallic Minerals of the Southern States," by Dr. J. Hyde Pratt.

"Inventory of the Mineral Resources of Georgia," by S. W. McCallie.

"Conservation as Applied to Mining Lime Phosphates," by E. H. Sellards.

"The Regulation of Oil and Gas Wells, Especially When Drilled Through Coal Seams," by Richard R. Hice.

"The Iron Resources of the World," by Dr. E. A. Schubert.

"Possible Dangers to Mines in Drilling for Oil and Gas in the Coal Measures," by Edward Barrett.

"The State Geologist and Conservation," by Dr. A. H. Purdue. (Read by title.)

"Oregon Problems of Resource Development," by H. N. Lawrie.

"Relations of the Forest Service to the Conservation of Mineral Resources of Mineral Lands," by Don Carlos Ellis.

"Soil Survey and Conservation vs. Soil Mining," by H. A. Hard.

"The Conservation of Natural Gas in the Mid Continent Field," by C. N. Gould.

"Gypsum and Salt Deposits of Southwest Virginia," by F. A. Wilder. (Read by title.)

"Scenic Beauty and Its Variation as Influenced by Geological Origin," by George F. Kunz. (Read by title.)

"Sane Development of the Mineral Resources of the South," by E. J. Watson. (Read by title.)

C. H. Gordon was elected chairman of the convention and F. W. DeWolf, state geologist of Illinois, secretary.

The following resolutions were adopted:

WHEREAS, The burden of classification of our public domain rests heavily, and perhaps unjustly, on the applicant desiring to title such lands, and

WHEREAS, Many conflicting interests with the consequent loss and embarrassment to the land and mineral claimant results from an absence of adequate classification of the federal domain, and

WHEREAS, There are not sufficient funds available for the purpose of expediting the work of classifying the federal domain, and

WHEREAS, It is recommended by this convention of geologists and engineers assembled at the National Conservation Exposition, at Knoxville, Tennessee, September 19, 1913, that this work be accelerated, and that the same should be comprehensive so as to include the possibilities of agriculture, timber, hydro-electric and mineral development and, if practicable, simultaneously; be it therefore

Resolved, That we, the members of the convention of geologists and engineers assembled, memorialize Congress of the United States to increase this appropriation sufficiently to enable the work as herein noted to be carried out efficiently by the Departments of the Interior and Agriculture.

WHEREAS, There has been an extended argument concerning the merits of state versus federal control of the national forests; and

WHEREAS, The Oregon Conservation Commission has made an exhaustive study of this subject, which resulted in their conclusion in favor of federal ownership; be it therefore

Resolved, That we, the members of this convention of geologists and mining engineers, assembled at this National Conservation Exposition at Knoxville, Tennessee, September 19, 1913, do hereby endorse the findings of the Oregon Conservation Commission in favor of the federal ownership of the national forests.